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THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

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Bankers:

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Allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits can be availed of on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 6, 1893. 247

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £800,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS, £800,000.

RESERVE FUND, £375,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5%

" " " 6 " 4%

" " " 3 " 3 %

A. C. MARSHALL,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 17, 1894. 825

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED, £125,000.

Paid-up, £562,500.

Bankers,

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Account at the Rate of 2% per Annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months, 5%

For 6 Months, 4%

For 3 Months, 3%

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 18, 1893. 228

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, £4,500,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, £10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

G. J. HOLLIWAY, Esq., Chairman.

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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LTD.

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On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 2 months 5% per cent per annum.

" " " "

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, August 18, 1894. 338

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-

ducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on ap-

plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at

2% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors

may transfer, at their option, balances of

\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on

FIXED DEPOSIT at 2% PER CENT. per

annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, May 15, 1894. 1894

Intimations.



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been Received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. as under:—

On 10th, 11th and 12th December, from Stone-cutters' Island, in a South-westerly direction.

All SHIPS, JUNKS and other VESSELS are CAUTIONED to keep clear of the Range.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE:—HONGKONG, December, 1894. 1892

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to hold a ST. GEORGE'S BALL about the 25th JANUARY NEXT. Englishmen wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the same will find Lists at the HONGKONG CLUB, HOTELS and PRINCIPAL STORES.

Hongkong, December 4, 1894. 1897

NOTICE.

THE MOTHER SUPERIORESS begs to announce that a LITTLE SALE OF WORK will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th and FRIDAY, the 14th Inst., at the Italian Convent, in aid of the Funds of the Institution.

The drawing for the Tickets will take place on SATURDAY, the 15th, and it is requested that Ticket-holders return the counterfoils before the 10th Inst.

Hongkong, December 5, 1894. 1896

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THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

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It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1893, has not been discussed.

It is reported that the Chinese Commander-in-chief at Port Arthur was killed. The Japanese captured a Chinese gunboat at Port Arthur.

Six boatmen found concealed beneath the Central Market, during the night-time, were brought before Mr. Woodhouse at the Magistracy this morning. They were each sent to prison for six weeks.

It is interesting to know, although it is neither creditable nor comforting, that when the constables were ordered to open fire upon the Indian constable who ran amuck in the compound of the Central Police Station on Thursday last, several rounds of ammunition would not explode. Had the emergency been more serious and the police been called upon to use their revolvers and carbines, it would have placed the men in an awkward, exasperating and dangerous position to send them into action with useless ammunition. The carbine with which the madman committed suicide was found to be jammed with the large cartridge used. It appears that he discharged twenty-five cartridges in all, having kept the last round for himself.

An undischarged cartridge was found beside the body, but this belonged to Constable McSwaid, who was one of the men who made a rush upon the deceased. Finding he did not require to use his carbine, he opened the breach and allowed the cartridge to drop upon the ground. Constable McEwan was the first to return the fire of the Indian. This officer displayed most praiseworthy gallantry throughout the whole affair, and was restrained by the greatest difficulty by Inspector Hennessy from rushing out into the open to grapple with the madman before he had fired many rounds. He also made several attempts to get near the man from the houses in front of the Police Compound, intending to jump upon him and prevent further shooting.

The Legislative Council will meet on Wednesday, 12th inst., 3 p.m.—

Business:—Financial Minutes.

Orders of the Day:—1. Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Two Millions Four hundred and Twenty thousand, Five hundred and One Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1893." 2. Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to secure, in certain cases, the rights of property in telegraphic messages."

There will be a meeting of the Finance Committee immediately after the Council.

The highest bid for the Drummer at the recent auction was £24,500. She was bought in at £5,000.

A second Japanese War Loan is now being raised for yen 50,000,000, in bonds of yen 100, to be issued at not less than yen 95, and to bear a rate of 5% interest. The results of the subscriptions will be announced on Xmas day.

It is stated that a survey has been commenced of the country between Seoul and Jinsen with the object of constructing a railway line between those two places. The total distance is 200 miles, and the line is expected to be completed within half a year of its commencement, at an estimated cost of 1,000,000 yen.

The following telegram, the date of dispatch of which is unknown, has been received in the capital from Chefoo, says the *Japan Mail* of the 28th ult.:—

Prince Kung has been ordered by the Emperor of China to act as Special Ambassador, to intimate personally to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army China's intention of concluding peace.

According to the Japanese report, it is rumoured that Viscount Li Hung-chang will go to Japan shortly for the purpose of suing for peace and convincing China's surrender. Prince Kung accompanying him as accredited Ambassador from the Peking Government. It is also stated that the Government has received a telegram from Shanghai announcing that the Peking Government has decided to send Prince Kung to Japan as an ambassador.

An official notification was circulated at Nagasaki on the 23rd inst., announcing the removal of the torpedoes laid at the entrance of the harbour shortly after the outbreak of war, and the re-issuing of the restrictions then found necessary to place upon shipping whilst entering and leaving the port. During the period the restrictions have been in force, says the *Rising Sun*, been repeatedly infringed by vessels coming in at night, and, strange to say, without a single accident occurring.

THE *Osaka Asahi* says:—Sir Charles Fremantle, Deputy-Master of the British Mint, paid a visit to the Government Mint at Osaka on Saturday, 1st inst., accompanied by his wife and daughter, and a son of his younger brother, Admiral Fremantle, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Naval Squadron based at Nagasaki. Director of the Mint, Mr. H. G. Dwyer, was present. The party were conducted through several work-rooms, and expressed much admiration at the arrangements.

The *Tsingtao* correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—On the afternoon of November 19th one of our missionaries was returning from the north, when he was met on the highway about 40 ft. from T'singtao by some soldiers, two of whom demanded his cart. On his offering resistance, they set upon him with a carrying pole, and struck him several severe blows, threatening also to kill him with a sword which one of them carried. The foreigner was forced to beat a hasty retreat, and the soldiers, after emptying his luggage into the road, took possession of the cart and horses, and proceeded on their journey. The magistrate in this city was applied to for assistance, but alleged his inability to do anything in the case.

The Ningpo authorities, we learn from the *N. C. Daily News*, not allowing steamer to go outside the river above the Harbor Master's station.

The opening in the barrier is about 180 ft. wide, but jetties loaded with stones are in readiness to be sunk in the breach should the Japanese appear.

This literary taste of Thomas Carlyle got a severe criticism not long ago from a student in one of our New England colleges, saying The *New York Tribune*. The class was considering the works of this author, when the instructor called for an opinion on "Sartor Resartus." His question fell upon an Armenian student, whose "eye to business," as well as his habit of making comical remarks, had given him a name all over the college. "Mr. A., what is your opinion of this book?" "Sartor Resartus," asked the professor. "Well, Professor," answered A., with deliberation, "like the book—the book is good—but not the title. I do not like the title, Professor, and I do not think the book would sell."

A. Mr. Hatch, of Halifax, England, who combines science with Band of Hope Union, has been delivering lectures on alcohol to Board-school children of his town, and thereby rooted out the vice of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, who, having been supplied with a copy of one of the lectures, described it as a hotch-potch of mistakes and misstatements.

I could give a lecture on water, he remarks, which should be quite correct so far as it went, and yet be hardly educational. Water, my dear children, I could say, is a terrible fluid that drowns people.

Water is composed of two gases, one of which could life be sustained. Every year thousands upon thousands of people are killed by this dreadful fluid, leaving nothing widows and orphans behind them; and yet our beloved Parliament refuses to prohibit it. Water sometimes gets into houses and ruins the walls and the ceiling, and spoils the carpets. Many horrible diseases are brought about by this water, such as rheumatism and pleurisy. Water is the home of disease germs. Typhoid fever and cholera are both brought by drinking water. Water rises in the form of floods, and when whole towns are swept away, and hundreds of people meet their death. Often the poor farmer's crops are completely ruined by this water."

SOME interesting statistics are published by a metropolitan contemporary. To judge from them it would appear that instances of extreme old age are by no means rare in Japan. According to statistics compiled by the Home Department at the end of 1893, the total population of the Empire amounted to 41,355,040, of whom 20,004,956 were males and 20,48,844 were females. Males are therefore very slightly more numerous than females, the ratio being as 42 to 41. The number of contemporaries in this population is given by our contemporary as follows:—

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
100 years	22	50	72
101 years	14	26	40
102 years	3	12	15
103 years	2	18	20
104 years	3	8	11
105 years	1	2	3
106 years	0	6	6
107 years	0	1	1
108 years	1	0	1
109 years	0	1	1
Totals	48	124	172

These figures are interesting for several reasons. Only one person out of approximately every 232,000 inhabitants can hope to reach the age of one hundred; whereas only three in every million may attain their one hundred and second year. Women are shown to be far more prone to longevity than men, nearly three times as many females having touched the century mark as men. Moreover, it is noteworthy that while only 100 men have reached the age of one hundred and two, and above, there are 500 females who have attained this extreme limit. The centenarians are, we are told, almost without exception peasants or of peasant extraction. People live longer in the hills than in the lowlands, the freedom from malaria or miasma probably more than acting as an effect to the exertion of mountain-climbing. The venerable old lady who has touched the centenarian mark of one hundred and nine years is said to be in possession of all her faculties, can walk for quite a distance, and does coarse washing without the aid of spectacles.—*Japan Mail*.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

FOURTH CLUB RACE.

The fourth race for points took place on the 9th. The course was as follows:—From the Submarine Mining Pier, Wellington Barracks, round Stonecutters' Island, White Ferry Buoy, and Channel Rocks (leaving all to port); 13 miles.

It was a very poor and disappointing race. The boats started in a dead calm, and when the second class got away the first class had gone only about 20 yards in their 10 minutes' grace. *Stella* and *Erie* at once started for Kowloon; followed later by the Cam and *Shi*. The rest of the fleet went round the Vidor Emanuel. *Stella* got into a slight breeze at Kowloon and kept straight on to Yu-nai-ki where she tacked, and from this point she went clean away, going round the course without another tack and carrying her spinnaker most of the way. The *Dorf* followed the *Stella* some way behind. These were the only boats that got round the course. The *Erie* got the very worst of luck and was left at Kowloon, and at 4 o'clock she, with the Cam, was still trying to get round Stonecutters.

The time at the White Buoy were—

<i>Stella</i>	about 1.00 p.m.
<i>Dart</i>	1.15
<i>Ladybird</i>	2.52
<i> Payne</i>	2.50
<i>Petrel</i>	3.00
<i>She</i>	3.36
<i>Kitten</i>	3.43

Cam and *Erie* did not get round this mark; and the whole fleet, with the exception of the two leading boats, were becalmed until a slight breeze at 5 p.m. allowed them to reach their moorings. The *Stella* got 10 points and the *Dart* 4.

There was an intense silence around Mrs. Hashagen's table, while the chicken was being served. It was broken by the girl with flinty hair, who whispered to me with dark glasses: "Billy Blivens has paid his board bill at last." "How do you know?" "He got a piece of white meat instead of the wing and neck, as usual."

PROCLAMATION:—"Now, madam, if it is not asking—er—too much of you, will you kindly make an effort to—ah—to look pleasant? It will only be for a moment."

AMOY TRAINING NOTES.

There was a full attendance at the Race Course on Saturday (1st December) and several ladies were present to give additional brightness to the morning, already radiant with nature's smile. The manoeuvres of a detachment of the *Buksa* under the command of their popular colonel, were confined to commissariat drill, special attention being given to the remains of a Haggis and cold water from a neighbouring spring.

Toucoun and the *Spotted Griffin* did a mile in 2:30, the former being hard held and the latter hurried up, with no visible result. The opening in the barrier is about 180 ft. wide, but jetties loaded with stones are in readiness to be sunk in the breach should the Japanese appear.

This literary taste of Thomas Carlyle got a severe criticism not long ago from a student in one of our New England colleges, saying The *New York Tribune*.

The class was considering the works of this author, when the instructor called for an opinion on "Sartor Resartus."

His question fell upon an Armenian student, whose "eye to business," as well as his habit of making comical remarks, had given him a name all over the college.

"Mr. A., what is your opinion of this book?" "Sartor Resartus," asked the professor.

"I do not like the title, Professor, and I do not think the book would sell."

TELEGRAMS

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']

(Via Southern Line.)

LONDON, 9th December, 1894.
THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO MADAGASCAR.

The despatch of troops to Madagascar will be timed to reach their destination in April next. After landing they will proceed immediately to the capital, and will return to the coast in October.

CONCILIATION IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

Count Schouvaloff has been appointed Governor of Russian Poland, replacing General Gourko whose régime has been most unpopular in the country. The change is regarded by the Poles as a good augury for the future.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The Issuri section of the Siberian Railway is completed. This section covers 376 miles from Vladivostock.

(From *Le Courier d'Haiphong*.)

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST NEWS-PAPER MANAGERS.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

Messrs Gerard and Trocard, managers of the *Paris Nouvelle Tribune* and of the *Paix*, have been arrested on a charge of levying blackmail from public companies. M. Portal, the principal culprit, has absconded.

PARIS, Dec. 2.

Search has been made of the residences of Messrs Gerard and Trocard. Their papers have been seized.

ITALY ECONOMISING.

PARIS, Dec. 1.

A number of officers and 400 men employed in the Italian arsenals have been dismissed for reasons of economy.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

The Italian Parliament has been opened. The Speech from the Throne is pacific in tone, and announces many economic and reforms.

(Special to the 'Japan Mail'.)

ENGLISH OPINION ON ASIATIC POLITICS.

LONDON, November 28.

All the English papers speak of the capture of Port Arthur as an event of the utmost importance and a brilliant feat of arms. The *Times* of November 26th says:—"If Japan maintains that Chinese arrogance has not yet been beaten down, no Western countries can disapprove her superior knowledge, except China herself, and China can prove that she understands the fall of Port Arthur constitutes for the duration only a fraction of Japan's war against China. In the absence of such a move on the part of China, we cannot perceive that the fall of Port Arthur constitutes either another season or a new opportunity for the departure of neutral Powers from the attitude they have hitherto maintained. The editor of *The Times* is further alleged to have expressed the opinion that English policy hereafter will be to strengthen Japan's hand, and consequently that Great Britain will not object to the occupation of Formosa by Japan. The *Standard* says:—"The desire of patriotism as well as common sense justify the Chinese Government in making anything short of ruinous concessions to Japan, and the cession is one calling for a frank offer of the fullest possible terms."

ANOTHER CHINESE GENERAL DOOMED.

A special telegram from Peking to the *China Mail* (*Woh Te Fai Po*) states that an Imperial Edict was issued on 8th instant, expressing the Emperor's indignation at the degraded General Wei U Kwai not having arrived to receive his penalty before the Board of Punishment, although permanent orders have been repeatedly sent to have him taken at once to the Board, and commanding the Tatar General of Shingking and Viceroy of Chihli to find out the present whereabouts and to have him taken under escort to the Board of Punishment.

Wei U Kwai not having arrived to receive his penalty before the Board of Punishment, although permanent orders have been repeatedly sent to have him taken at once to the Board, and commanding the Tatar General of Shingking and Viceroy of Chihli to find out the present whereabouts and to have him taken under escort to the Board of Punishment.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1894.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

SANTAL-MIDY.
THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Twenty-first Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Metaphysics, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords farther and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by members of the various Consulates, the Imperial Councils, the Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionaries, both foreign whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is absolutely required. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elphick, Brothcneider, and Hirth, Professor Legge and Maude Balfour, Waiters, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Kosch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pitton, and Taylor, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subjects.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Editor, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

"The China Review" is an excellent tool of contents.—Celestial Empire.

The Publication always contains subjects of interest to all readers in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers.—Celestial Empire.

"This number contains several articles of interest to all—North-China Herald.

"The China Review" for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsch, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking" showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa" by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, though much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.—North-China Daily News.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronise."—Orientalist.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. . . . Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a gaudy instatement of the trade and the interior of China is given. Mr. E. H. Parker contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Amur-Peiping Chang, founder of the Chinese Empire" which will read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Crafts in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—H. K. Daily Press.

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:

The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Gazette Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed by late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, as well as from highly educated Chinese scholars who are now sufficiently cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. G. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queriers" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

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pany			
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Jeleba Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	45,000	5	1/2 64,50, sellers
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